ward enjoyed.

Mr. Davis commenced the practice of law at Wor-Mr. Davis commenced the practice of law at wor-cester, Mass., where he was soon distinguished for ability and acumen. In the year 1825 he was selected by his fellow citizens to represent them in the House of Representatives at Washington. He was afterward elected to the United States Senate, and to the Chief Magistracy of his native State. He continued in pub-lic life until within a year of his death, and during the whole period was honored with the respect and affec-tion of his cotemporaries and constituents. He was emphatically a New-England man, a practical states. emphatically a New-England man, a practical states-man, a high-minded patriot. His influence in Con-grees was salutary and extensive; his private life was adorned by a walk of purity and benevolence. Gov. Baldwin then entered into a description of the appear-ance and circumstances of Mr. Davis, when he paid his last visit to him, a few months previous to his death, which was received with wrapt attention by the audience. The speaker also enlarged upon the high example presented in the person of Gov. Davis, to the students now in College and to the youth of our land.

The Hon. LUCIUS DUNCAN of the Class of 1821 was then introduced to the audience and made some inter-esting remarks. He felt happy to be present on this festive occasion, and would congratulate the Alumni upon the continued prosperity of their beloved lustitu-tion. He denied that the Institution could be considtion. He denied that the Institution could be considered one of sectional or territorial possession, but afarmed that it belonged to the nation and to the whole

The Chairman then commenced calling for repre The Chairman then commenced calling for representatives from the different classes who were now holding their decenial meetings, beginning with the class of 1804. Mr. CHLD first called for the Rev. John Pierront, who rose amid great appliance to protest against being thus summoned to speak without the least preparation. [Laughter.] A voice from the audience suggested that the names of the sarviving members of the class of 1804 be read, to give the gentlemen an opportunity to collect his thoughts. After considerable merriment, and when the names had been read, Mr. Pierront again rose and delivered an eloread, Mr. PHERPONT again rose and delivered an elo-quent speech eulogistic of Josiah Helbrook, who was drowned in the month of June last.

The Hen. CHARLES B. GODDARD, of the class of

The Hen. Charles E. Goddard, of the class of 1814, being then called upon, made some happy remarks, and narrated his recollections of Yale as it was in his time, and of the venerated President Dwight.

The Chairman presented to the audience the Hon. WM. H. Seward, who was greeted with long-continued and rapturous applause. Having expressed his hearty thanks for the very flattering reception he had received, he spoke for about eight minutes, in a lively and sportive strain, and at the conclusion of his remarks was again enthusiastically cheered.

The remainder of the time until 1 o'clock was occupied by remarks from the Hon. Mr. Rose of Long Island, the Rev. Drs. Boardman and Bacon, President Woolsey and the Hon. William H. Washing-

dent WOOLSEY and the Hon. WILLIAM H. WASHING TON of North Carolina.

The exercises were then concluded by singing the

> Beneath these sacred shades, Long-severed hearts unite: The tempting future fades,
> The Past alone seems bright.
> O'er sultry clime
> And stormy zone
> Rings clear the tone
> Of Mem'ry's chime.

We come to tread once more

following hymn, prepared for the occasion:

The paths of earlier days,
to count our blessings o'er,
And mingle prayer and praise:
For Mercy's hand,
From skies of blue,
Hath linked anew Each broken band. We come, ere Life departs,

Ere winging Death appears,
Te throng our joyous hearts
With dreams of sunnier years:
To meet once more
Where Pleasure sprang,
And arches rang
With songs of yore. Not all, not all are here:
Some sleep neath funeral flowers.
Where falls the mourner's tear,
And weep the evening showers.
Yet, thankfully,
Let every heart
Its love impart
To Hum on high.

This afternoon JOHN G. SANE, Esq., delivered his poem, entitled, "Money," before a crowded auditory in the North Church.

at 4 o'clock the Alumni repaired to the Societies of which they had been members while in College, and the time was passed in this manner until 64 o'clock in

There were seventy men admitted to the Freshmen class at the recent examination. About the same number is expected in Ser

ber is expected in September.

The day has passed to the satisfaction and pleasure
of all. To-night Gov. Seward delivers the oration befor the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and to-morrow the graduation of members of the senior Class will take place. *

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY THE HOS. WM. H. SEWARD, Before the Phi Beta Kappa of Yule College, July 26, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: A political discourse may seem out of time and out of place at a classic festival and in academic groves. Nevertheless, the office of instructor to a prince brought something more of dignity even to the learning and plety of Fencion. To study the forces and tendency of a republic which is not obscure, cannot, therefore, at any time or in any place, be unbecoming an association which regards universal philosophy as the proper guide of

Nations are intelligent, moral persons, existing for the ends of their own happiness and the improvement of mankind. They grow, mature and decline. Their physical development, being most obvious, always attracts our attention first. Certainly we cannot too well understand the material condition of our country. "I think," said Barke, sadly, addressing the British House of Commons, just after the American war, "I think I can trace all the calamities "of this country to the single source of not having had "steadily before our eyes a general, comprehensive, well-"connected and well-proportioned view of the whole of our dominions, and a just sense of their bearings and re-"latious."

"our dominions, and a just sense of their bearings and re"lations."

Trace on a map the early boundaries of the United
States, as they were defined by the treaty of Versailles,
in 1783. See with what jealousy Great Britain abridged
their enjoy ment of the fisheries on the north-east coast,
and how tenaciously she locked up against them the St.
Lawrence, the only possible channel between their inland
regions and the Atlantic Ocean. Observe how Spain, while
retaining the vast and varied solitudes which spread out
westward from the Missis-ippi River to the Pacific Ocean,
at the same time assigned the thirty-first parallel of north
latitude as the youthern boundary of the United States,
and thus that them out from access by that river or otherwise to the Guilt of Mexico. See now how the massive
and upparable Allegham Mountsins traversed the new
republic from north to south, dividing it into two regions—the inter one rich in agricultural resources, but
without markets, and the outer one adapted to defense
and markets, but wanting the materials for commerce.
Were not the Europeans astute in thus confining the
United States within limits which would probably render
an early separation of them hereitable, and would also pro-Were not the Europeans astute in thus confining the United States within limits which would probably render an early separation of them inevitable and wentled also prevent equally the whole and each of the future parts from ever becoming a formidable or even a really independent Atlantic power! They had cause for their jealousies. They were monarchies, and they largely divided the Western Hemisphere between them. The United States simed to become a maritime nation, and their success would tend to make that bemisphere not only republican, but also independent of Europe. That success was foreseen. A British statesman, in describing the American Colonies just before the peace, had said to his country-ment.—"Your children do not grow faster from intency to "mashood than they spread from family to communities, and from villages to nations.

The United States, thus confined landward, but also the hand from the production of the manufacture of the said to the adventurous pursuit of the while fishery under the Foles, they presented themselves in European ports as a maratime neople. Afterwards, their well-known attitude of neutrality, in a season of general war, enabled them to become carriers for the world. But they never forgot for a moment the importance of improving their position on the coast. France was now the owner of the Frevince of Louisiana, which stretched all along the worlden bank of the Mississupp. She wisely sold a position, which she was machine to the United States, which she was not for the United States, which she was not for the Carter Versalles, secured the exclusive nay get on of the press.

river and, descending from their inland frontier, estab-lished themselves on the coast of the Guif of Mexico.

Mississippi, new virtually surrounded by the United States, were untenable. She therefore, for an equivalent, ceded the Floridas and refired belind the Sabine; and so the sea coast of the United States was now seen to begin at that river, and passing along the Gulf and around the Perinaula, and beyond the Capes, to ferminate at the St. Croix in the Res of Charles.

insula, and beyond the Capes, to terminate at the St. Croix in the Bay of Fundy.

The course of the European war showed that Spain was exhausted. Nearly all her American Colonies, inspired by the example of the United States, and sustained by their sympathy, struck for independence, established republican systems, and entered into treaties of amity and commerce with the Republic of the North.

But the United States yet needed a northern passage from their western valleys to the Atlantic Ocean. The new channel to be opened nust necessarily have connections, natural or artificial with the inland rivers and lakes. An internal trade ramifying the country was a necessary basis for commerce, and it would constitute the firmest possible national union. Practically, there was in the country neither a canal to serve for a model, nor an engineer competent to project one. The railroad invention had not yet been perfected in Europa, nor even conceived in the United States. The Federal Government alone had adequate rescurces, but, after long consideration, and some unprofita-States. The receive coverament alone had adequate resources, but, after long consideration, and some unprofitable experiments, it not only disavowed the policy, but also dischanged the power of making internal improvements. Private capital was unavailable for great antional enterprises. The States were not convinced of the wisdom of underteking singly works within their own borders which would be wholly or in part useless, unless extended beyond them by other States, and which, even although they should be useful to the make the most of the property of the states. would be wholly or in part useless, unless extended beyond them by other States, and which, even although they should be useful to themselves, would be equally or more beneficial to States which refused or neglected to join in their construction. Moreover the only source of revenue in the States was direct tanation—always unreliable in a popular government—and they had no established credits at home or abroad. Nevertheless, the people comprehended the exigency, and their will opened a way through all these embarrasements. The State of New-York began, and she has hitherto, although sometimes faltering, prosecuted this great enterprise with unsurpassed fidelity. The other States, according to their respective abilities and convictions of interest and duty, have cooperated. By canals we have exceeded the navigation of Chesapeake Bay to the coal fields of Maryland at Cumberland, and also by the way of Columbia to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. By canals we have united Chesapeake Bay with the Dolaware Hiver, and have, with alternating railroads, connected that river with the Ohlo River and with Lake Erie. By canals we have opened a navigation between ted that river with the Ohio River and with Lake Erie. By canals we have opened a navigation between Philadelphia and New-York, mingling the waters of the Delaware with those of the Raritan. By canals we have given access from two several posts on the Hudson to two different ceel-fields in Pomeyivania. By canals we have also extended the navigation of the Hudson, through Lake Champlain and its outlet, to the St. Lawrence near Montreal. We are just opening a channel from the Hudson to Cape Vincent, or Lake Ontario, near its eastern termination, while we long since have opened one from the same river to a central harbor on that lake at Oswego. A corresponding improvement, made by the Canadian authorition, while we long since have opened one from the same river to a central harbor on that hake at Oswego. A corresponding improvement, made by the Canadian authorities on the opposite shore, prolongs our navigation from Lake Outario to Lake Eric. We have also connected the Hidson Kiver with the eastern branch of the Susquehanna through the valley of the Cheango, and again with its western tributaries through the Seneca Lake. We are also uniting the Hudson with the Alleghany, a tributary of the Missesippi florogh the valley of the Genesee. One long trunk of canal receives the trade gathered by most of these tributary channels, while it directly omites the Hudson with Lake Eric at Buffaio. The shores of that great lake are the basis of a second part of the same system. Canals connect the Alleghany, in the State of Pennsylvania, with Lake Eric at Eric; the Ohio River, at Portage and at Cincinnati, with L ke Eric, at Clevelandand Toledo, and again the Ohio River, in the State of Indiana, with Lake Eric, through the valley of the Wahash. Lake Superior, hitherto seeleded from even internal commerce, is now being connected with the other great lakes by the canal of the Falls of St. Mary; and, to complete the whole, the Illinois Canal unites the lakes and all the excensive system I have described, with the Mississippi. Thus, by substituting works parely artificial, we have not only dispensed with the navigation and traffic between New-Orleans on the Gulf, and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the Atlante. The aggregate length of these canals is five thousand miles, and that of the inland coasts thus washed by natural and artificial channels exceeds twenty thousand miles.

Railronds constitute an auxiliary system of improve-

the Rio Grande, and also in the annexation of New Mexico and Upper California to the United States.

and Upper California to the United States.

Thus, in sixty five years after the peace of Versailles, the United States advanced from the Mississippi, and occupied a line stretching through eighteen degrees of latitude on the Pacific const, overlooking the Sandwich Islands and Japan, and confronting China, (the Cathay for which Columbus was in search when he encountered the bewildering vision of San Domingo.) The new possession was divided into two Territories and the State of California. The simultaneous discovery of native gold in the sands and rocks of that State resulted in the instantaneous establishment of an active commerce, not only with sands and rocks of that State resulted in the instantaneous establishment of an active commerce, not only with our Atlantic cities, but also with the ports of Soath America and with the maritime countries of Europe, with the Sandwich Islands, and even with China. Thus the United States ceased to be a mere Atlantic Nation, and assumed the attitude of a great Continental Power, enjoying ocean navigation on either side, and bearing equal and similar relations to the eastern and to the western coast of the old world. The national continuation of the states of the Atlantic and Pacific serious are very cliors between the Atlantic and Pucific regions are ye-complete; but the same spirit which has brought then to political union is at work still, and no matter what the

into pointed muon is at work sin, and no mater wan the Government may do or may leave undone, the necessary routes of commerce, altogether within and across our own domain, will be established.

The number of States has increased since this aggran-dizement began, from seventeen to thirty-one; the popula-tion from five millions to twenty-four millions; the tunnage employed in commerce from one million to four-and-a-half millions, and the national revenue from ten millions to employed in commerce from one million to four-and-a-half millions; and the national revenue from ten millions to sixty millions of dollars. Within that period, Spain has retired altogether from the Continent, and two consider-able islands in the Antilles are all that remain of the New World, which, hardly four centuries ago, the generous and pious Genoese navigator, under the patronage of Isabella, gave to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon. Great Britain tenders us now the freedom of the fisheries of the St. Law-rence, on conditions of favor to the commerce of her colo-nies, and even deliberates on the policy of releasing them from their alleriance. The influences of the United States nies, and even deliberates on the policy of releasing them from their allegiance. The influences of the United States on the American Cortinent have resulted already in the establishment of the Republican system everywhere, except in Brazil, and even there, in limiting Imperial power. In Europe, they have awakened a war of opinion, that, after spreading desolation into the steppes of Russia, and to the base of the Carpathian Mountains, has only been suppressed for a time by combination of the capital and of the political forces of that continent. In Africa, those influences, aided by the benevolent efforts of our citizens, have produced the establishment of a Republic, which, beginning with the Abelition of the trailie in slaves, is going steadily onward toward the moral regeneration of its savage races. In the Sandwich Islands, those influences have steadily enward toward the moral regeneration of its savage races. In the Sandwich Islands, those influences have already effected, not only such a regeneration of the ratives, but also a political organization, which is bringing that important commercial station directly under our protection. These influences have opened the ports of Japan, and secured an intercourse of commerce and friendship with its extraordinary people—numbering forty militions—thus overcoming a policy of isolation which they had practiced for an hundred and fifty years. The same inductives have not only pre-uncel for us access to the five principal peris of China, but also have generated a revolution there, which premises to bring the three hundred

the western nations.

How magnificent is the scene which the rising curtain

And Empre rises where the sun descends.

Int. restraining the imagination from its desire to follow the influences of the United States in their future progress through the Manillas, and along the Indian coast, and beyond the Persian Guif, to the far-off Mozambique, let us live it is a superior of the coast. the states, now as well as idd. Industry has persevered in opening newly discovered resources and bringing forth their treasures, as well as in the establishment of the productive arts. The Capitol, which at first seemed too presents, is extending itself northward and southward unous tentions. Its abolic terrace, to receive the representatives of new income, out to the stream of the productive arts. The departments of Essential treasures, and the new interest tentions, is extending itself northward and southward unous tentions. Its abolic terrace, to receive the representatives of new income and present another with such worders.

centitives of thirty States, attended by embassa fore from every free city, every republic, and every opers, in the civilized world. In near, proximity and in infuncte connection with that capital, a metropolis has arisen, which gathers, by the agency of canals, of railroads, and of constwire newigation, the products of industry in every form throughout the North American States, as well these under foreign jurisdaction as those which carritute the Union, and distributes them in exchange over the globe, a city whose wealth and credit supply of procure the capital employed in all the great financial movements within the Republic, and whose press, in all its departments of science, literature, religion, philanthropy and politics, is a national one. Thus expansion and argandizement, whose natural tendency is to produce debility and dissolution, have operated here to create, what before was wanting, a social, political and commercial center.

In considering the causes of this material growth, allowance must be made, hierally made for great advantages of spece, climate, and resources, as well as for the weak-

a State: secondly, the equality of States in combination, or, in other words, the equality of States constituting a hation. By the Constitution of every State in the American Union, each citizen is guarantied his natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: and he at the same time, is guarantied a share of the sovereign power, equal to that which can be assumed by any other citizen. This is the equality of men in the State. By the Constitution of the United States, there are no subjects. Every citizen of any one State is a free and equal citizen of the United States. Again, by the Constitution of the United states, there are no permanent provinces, or dependencies. The Union is constituted by States, and all of them stand upon the same level of political rights.

The reduction of the two abstractions which I have mentioned into the concrete, in the Constitutions of the United States, was like most other inventions, mainly due to tecident. There were thirteen several States, in each of which, owing to fortunate circumstances attending their original organization, each citizen was not only free, but also practically equal in his exercise of political power to every other citizen of that State. The freedom and equality of the citizen, and the inalicnability of his na ural rights are solemnly reaffirmed in the Declaration of Independence. These thirteen States were severally free

equality of the chizen, and the hallocability of his had a real rights are solemly restliemed in the Declaration of Independence. These thirteen States were severally free and independent of each other. They therefore were equal States. Each was a sovereign. They needed free and mutual commerce among themselves, and same regulation securing to each equal facilities of commerce with foreign constricts.

have also opened a complete circuit of inland invigation and traffic between New Orleans on the Gulf, and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the Atlantic. The aggregate length of these canals is five thousand miles, and that of the inland coasts thus washed by natural and artificial channels exceeds twenty thousand miles.

Railrouds constitute an auxiliary system of improvements, at once more complex and more comprehensive. Railrouds we have competed and more comprehensive. By railrouds we have competed and more comprehensive. By railrouds we have competed and more comprehensive. Nortok, Charleston, Mobile, and New-Orleans. Againsticout, and the one, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Nortok, Charleston, Mobile, and New-Orleans. Againsticout, and through important towns, to great depots on the St. Lawrence, the Lakes, the Ohio, and the Missister, in an analysis of the Charleston, Monroe, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cinciannati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis. Againstine are tributaries which search out agricultural and mineral productions and fabrics, accumulated at less notable points; and so a complete system is perfected, which leaves no inhabited religion, unexplored, while it has for its base the long line of scaboard. The aggregate length of these railrouds is sixteen thousand miles, and the total cost is six hundred millions of dollars.

Immediately after the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson baving conceived the idea of anatomal establishment out the Tortic coast, an exploration of the internet of the recommercial activity resulting from the successful progress of the system of Internal Improvements. There was affected the constituent of the influence of the commercial activity resulting from the successful progress of the system of Internal Improvements. The continued on the Columbia river by the late John Jacob Astor, perished in the war of 1122. Ten years ago, the great thought of Pacific colonization revived, under the influence of the commercial activity resulting from th the British throne by the presence of military and naval force. You ideatify an American State or Colony by the absence of the Federal power. Everywhere, on the contrary, you identify a British Colony, whether in British America, or on the Pacific Coast, or on its islands, or in Hombay, and or at St. Helena, or at Gibral r or on the Ionian Isles, by the music of the imperial drum-beat and the frown of royal battlements. Great British always inspires fear and often comu ands respect, but she has no friends in the wide family of nations. So it has happened, that heretofore nations have either ropelled, or exhausted, or disgusted the coionies they planted and the countries they conquered.

they conquered.

The United States, on the contrary, expand by force, not of arms, but of attraction. The native colonist no sooner reaches a new and distant home, whether in a cleft of the Rocky Mountains or on the seashore, than he proceeds to found a State, in which his natural and inviolate rights shell be secure, and which shall become an equal member of the Federal Union, enjoying its protection and sharing its growing greatness and renown. Adjacent States, though of foreign habits, religion and descent, especially if they are defenseless, look with favor upon the approach of a power that will leave them in full enjoyment of the rights of nature, and, at the same time that it may absorb them, will spare their corporate existence and individuality. The attraction increases as commerce widens the circle of the national influence.

If these positions seem to require qualifications at all, the very modifications will, nevertheless, serve to illustrate and sustain the general principles involved. The people of Mexico resist annexation because they fear it would result in their being outnumbered by Americans, and so lead to the restoration of African Stavery, which they have abolished. The natives of the Sandwich Islands take alarm lest by annexation they may themselves be reduced to Slavery. The people of the Canadas hesitate because they disapprove the modification of the principles of equality of men and of States in favor of slaveholding States, which were admitted in the Federal Constitution. What is the moral to be drawn from the physical progress of the United States! It is, that the strongest bonds of cohesion in society are commerce and gratitude for protected freedom.

While the mejestic progress of the United States is no ey conquered. The United States, on the contrary, expand by force, not

teted freedom.

While the mejestle progress of the United States is no longer defined as a fact, it is, nevertheless, too generally regarded as purely accidental, and likely to cease through a want of corresponding intelligence and virtue. The principle assumed in this reasoning is just. A nation de-ficient in intelligence and virtue is an unable one, and so ignoble race can enlarge or retain empire. But examina-tion will show that the fact, assumed

nor Figland, has erected a tower as high as Babel, or a mainteleum so massive as the grand Pyramid.

Reasoning a prior, it is manifest, that inasmitch as the physical progress of the United States has been unproceed the desired while it has followed a method, and inasmitch as this progress has been conducted with magnetismity through many temptations and embarrasments, it is of itself no unworthy monument of national intelligence.

The Constitutions of the States and of the Union, are consissedly unsurpassed. Grant as as true, that all the great political ideas which are embadded in them, were before known, grant, moreover, that a favorable conjuncture for reducing those abstractions to the concrete hall come grant, also, that favorable conditions of nature and human society concurred—nevertheless, even then was even higher remins, or greater telent displayed in conducting the addition of men, than were exert sed first in framing the many pseuliar and delicate parts of that system of Government, with proportions so accurate that each it was

tration continually expand under their lofty arches and behind their lengthening colonnades. The Pederal city so recently ridiculed for its ambitious solicitudes, is extending its broad avenues in all directions, and, under the hands of native artists, is taking on the graces, as well as the fulfices, of a rapital. Where else will you find and the distinct of war-not lead to a native artists, is taking on the graces, as well as the fulfices, of a rapital. Where else will you find and the distinct of the people that, and the right of the people that, and the country taking a Council composed of the Regre-

bination of forces, it has its dead points, yet it pusses
through them with perfect regularity, and without even
any sensible diminution of motion, wing to the withful
performance by the people at critical moments, of the
functions day olved upon them. Consider how many and
various are the human wills, which meet and covern every
time a fresh impulse is given to the great mechanism. A
majority of the States, neglecting or refusing to act on
any such eccasion, but also that they are continually supplying the necessery force to sustain the movements of
the subordinate parts of the machine.

There are two and a half millions of electors, and every
one of these is charged in the performance, for the most
part atmally, with four several classes of innerions, in as
meny distinct spheres. Once, generally, in each year
the electors choose a mayor or supervisor, aldermen or
trustees, or selectmen, justices of the peace, police officers,
clerks, assessors of taxes, commissioners of public charities, commissioners of streets, roads and bridges, and subalterns, or other officers of the militin, in their respective
cities, towns or other forms of municipalities. Again,
the electors generally, once in each year, choose officers
controlled in ministerial and ficial powers of a similar nature
within the counties, which embrace several cities, towns
and of charities. Again, they elect governors, fieutenint-governors, senators and representatives, judges, treastrees, ministers of finance, of education, of public works,
and of charities, in the States constituted by such counlier.—States sovereign in all things, except the few deperfuncties the legislative powers of the Republic, and
cree in four years, the Vice-President and President of
the United States, its Chief Executive Magistrates. The
peace, order, presperty and happiness, and even the safety of seciety, reit manifestly on the soundness of judgment with which these many and various electoral trasts are discharged. Reflect, now, for a moment on the pedurba-tions of society, the devices and combinations of parties, and the appliances of corruption, to which the electoral body is at all times exposed. Could these functions be performed with results so generally suspicious, if the reple of the United States did not, as a mass, ex-cel other nations in intelligence, as much as in the good fortune of inheriting such extraordinary institutions?

col other nations in intelligence, as much as in the good fortune of inheriting such extraordinary institutions?

Lock at the operation of this system in yet another aspect. Not only the Constitutions of the several States, but even the Constitution of the Union, stands only by the voluntary consent of the People. By physical force, which the Government could not suppress, they could subvert any or all of these Constitutions. Even without force, and acting only by agreement, but in conformity to certain established conditions, they can change or subvert all these Constitutions. There is indeed no restraining power acting upon them, from within or from without. Practically, they do change the Constitutions of the several states once in twenty years. Yet they work such changes generally without commotion, and they have never noade one without replacing the Constitution removed by a better one. A few of the States inherited the jurispudence of the civil law, and all the others the common and statute laws of England. Does any one deny that they have segnationsly retained all the parts of those excellent codes which were essential to order and civil liberty, and have medified others only so far as was required by the changing circumstances of society and the ever-in proving sentiments of justice and humanity! Let our logical amendments of the rules of evidence, and our simple process of pleading and practice in courts of justices and our mellorations of imprisonment for debt, and of electmosynary lews, and of penitentiary systems, vindicate the intellectual vigor and windom of the American people.

our logical mendaments of the rules of evidence, and our simple process of pleading and practice in courts of justices and our neillorations of imprisonment for debt, and of electmosynary laws, and of penitentiary systems, vindicate the intellectual viror and wisdom of the American people.

Modern invention, until the close of the last century, was chiefly employed in discovering new laws of nature, and in shaping those discoveries into the forms of theories and maxims. Thus far, in the present century, Invention has employed itself in applying those theories and maxims, by various devices of mechanism, or otherwise, to practical use. In Europe, those devices are chiefly such as regard esthetic effect. In America, on the other hand, those devices are such as have for their object the iscrease of power. Required to subdue nature through a broad range quickly, and to bring forth her various resources with haste, and yet having numbers inadequate and capital quite unequal to such labors, the American studies chiefly economy and efficiency. He has examined every instrument, and engine, and combination, and composition, received from his elder transatlantic brother, in the light of those objects, and has either improved it, or deviced a tew and better one. He aims at doing the most that is possible as quickly as possible; and this characteristic is manifested equally in his weapons of war and in the field, or in the workshop, or on the sea—the fire-arms, the sx, the plow, the railroad, the clipper-ship, the steamergure, and the printing press. His railroads cost less and are less perfect than those in other countries, but he builds ten miles where they have only three. He moves passengers and freights on such reads and in his ships with less safety, but with greater cheapness and velocity. He prepares his newspapers, his magazines, and his treatises, with less care, but he printing press. His railroads cost less and are less perfect than those in other countries, but he builds ten miles where they have only three. H

He needed dispatch in communicating intelligence and he placed his lightning-rod horizontally, and beating it into a wire, converted it into a writing telegraph.

Fifty years ago there was no American Science and no American Literature. Now there is an American tensers in every intellectual department, and none acknowledge its presence and usefulness more freely than those whose fame has least to fear from competition.

It seems to me that this intellectual development of the United States is due chiefly to the adoption of the great idea of universal emulation. Our constitutions and laws open every department of human enterprize and ambition to all citizens, without respect to birth, or class, or condition, and steadily though cautiously exert a power quite effective in preventing any accidental social inequality from becoming fixed and permanent.

There still remains the question whether the moral development is co-ordinate with those of physical power and mind in the United States. A republic may be safe, even though it be weak, and though it be in a considerable degree intellectually inactive, as is seen in Switzerland; but a republic cannot exist without virtue.

It will not suffice to examine the question through the lens of traditional prejudice. A kind of reverence is paid by all nations to saliquity. There is no one that does not trace its lineage from the gods, or from those who were especially favored by gods. Every people has had its age of gold, or Augustan age, or heroic age—an age, alast forever passed. These prejudices are not altogether unwholesome. Although they produce a conviction of decining virtue, which is unfavorable to generous emulation, yet a People at once ignorant and irreverential would necessarily become licentious. Nevertheless, such prejudices ought to be modified. It is untrue, that in the period of a nation s rise from disorder to refinement, it is not able to continually surpass itself. We see the present planely, distinctly, with all its course outlines, its rough incapalitie

lie faith, nor public loyalty, nor private virtue, culcainated at that period in our own country, while a mere glance at the literature, or at the stage, or at the politics, of any European country, in any previous age, reveals the fact that it was marked, more distinctly than the present, by lightly more and mean ambition.

Reacting a priors again, as we did in another case, it is only just to infer in favor of the United Satas an improvement of morals from their established progress in knewledge and power, otherwise, the philosophy of society is misunderstood, and we must change all our courses, and henceforth seek safety in imbecility, and virtue in apportaition and ignorance.

What shall be the test of the national morals? Shall it be the eccentricity of crimes? Certainly not; for then we must compare the criminal occentricity of to-day with we must compare the criminal secentricity of to-day with that of vesterday.

Loyally to the State is a public virtue. Was it ever deeper toned or more universal than it is now? I know there are challitions of passion and discontent, sometimes probling out into disorder and violence but was faction ever more effectually disarmed and harmless than it is now? There is a fewalty that springs from the affection inst we hear to currentive soil. This we have as strong many people. But it is not the soil above, nor yet the soil becaute our factand the skies over our heafs that constitute our country. It is its freedom, equality factor, grantess and glory. Who among us is 60 low as to be instrained of an interest in them? Four hander thousand natives of other lands every year renounce their own sovereigns and swear fealty by our own. Who has ever

I must not to object to your revenues for your lathers, as your cell them, alexands, I promise, the Government and those man

known an American to transfer his allegiance to a foreign

known an American to transfer a sure; a true index to the morals of a people, just in proportion to the power they exercise in making them. Who complains, here or exchange, that it me ar authorably book our statute-to-kis with hemicroscentelments. The state for a country's magnetistes, legislators, and explains, chosen by a people, reflect their own. It is time that in the carnest canvassing which is follows the magistrate, and scandal follows in the footsteps of the state-man. Yet, when his course has been finished, what magistrate has left an action an opinion so errone-that decent charity cannot excuent, though it may disapprove? What chieftain ever tempered maintary friency he with so much moderation as he who, when he had

siprove? What chieftain ever temperes smilarly from the with so much moderation as he who, when he had placed our standard on the battlements of the capital of Mexico, not only received an offer of supreme authority from the conquery charton, but decliced it?

The magnets of a nation are the outward form of its inter life. Where is woman held in so chivalrus respect, and where does she deserve that eminence better? Where is property more safe, commercial honor better sustained, or human life more sacred?

or human life more sacred?

Moderation is a virtue in private and in public life. Has not the great increase of private wealth manifested itself chiefly in widening the circle of education and elevating the standard of popular intelligence? With forces which, if combined and directed by ambition, would subjugate this continent at once, we have made only two very short wars—the one confessedly a war of defense, and the other crided by paying for a peace and for a domain already fully corquered.

ended by paying for a peace and for a domain arready fully conquered.

Where lies the secret of the increase of virtue which has thus been established! I think it will be found in the entire ensancipation of the consciences of mon from either direct or indirect control by established ecclesiastical or political systems. Religious classes, like political parties, have been left to compete in the great work of meral ed-ucation, and to entitle themselves to the confidence and affection of society, by the purity of their faith and of their morals.

affection of reciety, by the purity of the orthograms that some, who may be willing to adopt the general conclusions of this argument, will object that it is not sleggher sustained by the action of the Government itself, however true it may be that it is sustained by the great action of seciety. I cannot enter a field where truth is to be sought among the disputations of passion and the sustained by the great action of seciety.

nent itself, however frue it may be that it is sustained by the great action of seciety. I cannot enter a field where truth is to be sought among the disputations of passion and prijedice. I may say, however, in reply first, that the Governments of the United States, although more perfect than any other, and although they embrace the great likes of the age more fully than any other, are, nevertheless, like all other Governments, founded on compromises of some abstract truths and of some natural rights.

As Government is inspressed by its Constitution, so it must necessarily act. This may suffice to explain the phenomenon complained of. But it is true, also, that no Government ever did altogether act out, purely and to a long period, the spirit of its original Constitution. Hence it is that we are so well told by Bolingbroke, that every union must perpetually renew its Constitution, or perish. Hence, moreover, it is a great excellence of our system, that sovereignty resides, not in Congress and the President, nor yet in the Governments of the States, but in the people of the United States. If the sovereign be just and firm and uncorrupted, the Governments can always be brought back from any abstraction, and even the Constitution themselves, if in any degree imperfect, can be amended. This great idea of the sovereignty of the poople over their government glimmers in the British system, while it fills our own with a broad and glowing light.

Let not your Kins and Parliament is considered to your kins and privileges on them belowed.

Constitution are present, messas themselves for that Wheels most worthly be thought upon. Not think they are researcially the State.

It also the not facely that the authority and privileges on them belowed.

Conternal are lost up a majesty.

Or a power or a glery of their own.

But let them has the was for a keeper life Which they but represely.

That there's on earth a yet auguster thing.

You'd though it be, than Parliament or King.

Gentlemen, you see devoted to the purely of knowl

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT UNION COLLEGE. FOURTH DAY. From Our Special Reporter.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, July 27, 1854. On Wednesday the commencement exercises were held in the Presbyterian Church, beginning at 10 A. M. The church was densely crowded.

At the hour named, a procession entered, consisting of the President. Trustees, faculty and under gradu-

The exercises then proceeded in the following order:

The exercises then proceeded in the following order:

Music by the Orchestra.
Prayer Is Rev. Dr. Not T
Salutatory, Greek, D. K. Bartlett, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Salutatory, Greek, D. K. Bartlett, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Salutatory, Latin, J. I. Bennett, Davenport, N. Y.
Salutatory, Latin, J. L. Rebon, Hagaman's Mills, N. Y.
American Autquities, T. R. Furbes, Schemectady, N. Y.
The speaker referred to the evidences found in North
America of a high degree of civilization existing before
the Indians had become masters of the country,
"Scath Anselva"—G. W. Clasman, Balletin Sps. N. Y.
The speaker recognized the return of energy to the
South American communities, and predicted a good time
coming for that country.
Fr. nch.—H. Waiten, Albany, N. Y.
The speaker reaced the conquests of Napoleon I, and deceribed his great mental power.
"Fixedness of purpose"—W. N. Griswold, Quincey, Ill.
Mr. Griswold maintained that concentration is the great
principle of power, and that success depends on steady,
continuous action.
"Unwritten History"—A. Wilson, Westfield, N. Y.

entinuous action.
"Unwritten History"—A. Wilson, Westfield, N. Y.
The speaker considered that the unwritten history of in-lividuals has had more effect in the world than the records

dividuals has had more effect in the world than the records of nations deeds.

"Russia and the United States"—C. L. Gorton, Bailalo, N. Y.

Mr. Gorton considered these the two great antagonistic powers in the world, and thought that neither democracy in America nor despotism in Russia would be perpetual. He traced the future progress of all civilization and Christianity to the shores of the Pacific.

"National Characteristics"—R. C. Abell, Westhaven, Vt.

"The Graduate's Mission"—E. H. Peterson, Nanda, N. Y.

Mr. Peterson asserted the superiority of conscience over intellect, whose proper duties cannot be performed without the guidance of conscience. He considered a Church millitant necessary for the triumph of religion.

Music.

Music.

Music.
Animosity toward England," A. A. Ystes, Schenectady, N. Y.

"Animosity toward England," A. A. Yates, Schemettady, N. Y.
Mr. Yates argued against indulging this sentiment; he maintained that the wrongs done to America were not the act of the nation, but of individuals, and recalled the many obligations civilization owes to England, among which was prominent her successful effort to got rid of a stain which still blots the American name.

"Keep the Goal in Sight," A. L. King, Nashville, Tenn.
"Mozen Peerly," A. W. Street, Oskalova, Lova.
Mr. Street rejected the idea that new poets are an impossibility, the subjects of poetry being inexhaustible. But all real poetry, as it must be true to nature, must have a consonance with the true poetry of the pass.

"The Country," J. J. Cameron, Mayfield, N. Y.
"The Present," C. D. Nott, Bethlehem, N. Y.
"Lotty Appraiches," O. Allen Milton, Wis.
"Lidustry indispensable to Success," A. R. Cornwell, Alfred, N. Y.
"Ballam and Macanlay," C. F. Ingestoll, Franklin, N. Y.
"German Orstion," F. G. Valentine, Slaterville, N. Y.
"German Orstion," F. G. Valentine, Slaterville, N. Y.
"Betting," D. H. Neyes, Nashna, N. H., Troy, N. Y.
"Betting," D. H. Neyes, Nashna, N. H., Troy, N. Y.
"Betting," D. H. Neyes, Nashna, N. H., Troy, N. Y.
"Betting," D. H. Neyes, Nashna, N. H., Troy, N. Y.
"Betting," C. H. Stennas of American Institutions," O. W. Chapman, El-hapten, Ct.

This genius, the speaker thought, was to be found in the characteristics of the American Mind, Inviduality, and Energy.

"The Press," J. Cromibs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Energy.

"The Pers." J. Cron.lish, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Cromlish, said that the Press was the power fitted.

Mr. Crommer and that the Press was the power that to guide and govern this country.

"Jeans Upon the Sea," D. Waterbury, Davenport, N. Y.

"Leal in our Profession," J. Y. Mitchell, Pailadelphia.

"Encland," M. Beach Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Bench maintained that although for an American it difficult to cast away angry recollections, still venera-in must be felt for the land from which he sprung, with admiration for her greatness and success in all the arts of war and peace. He uttered an aspiration for the alliance of England and America in the interest of freedom and

The Scul Seven "a poem, T. Phelps, Middlebury, Vt.
"In ideats of College Life," J. Pendleton, Norwich, N. Y.
Missle
The degrees of Batchelor and Master of Arts were

then conferred by Dr. NOTT on the persons mentioned helow. The honorary degrees were conferred yester-day by the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Norr then bestowed a benediction on the gradu-

ates, and the audience and the assemblage dispersed to the room of the orchestra. This concluded the celebration of the anniversaries. The following degrees were conferred-Master of

Arts, in course.

Wm. B. Christopher. Elljah M. Guffin, Daniel F. Ak.n. Jane C. Stuart, Andrew McIntyre Charles Washimm, James W. McLoy. Geo. B. Warren, Jr., J. Asain Guffin, Charles B. Lotter, Jerime W. Weimore, Geerra W. Star? Chas E. Van Anden,	Alfred A. Wotkyne, James W. Urocker, Rabbi J. W. Buckland, Alfred B. Smith, A. Firman Camean, Nicherd Giburn, John C. Fergmein, Erna Bander, Alexander N. Wilson, Leonand G. Cakina, William S. Hall,	Guarles S. Vedder, William Currie, James B. Henry, T. W. B. Crows, Augus McDimald.
GRADU	TEN-BAT ARTORS	F ARTS:

7 O. V. Cherman, Elizaten, G.
Anna E. Cornwell, Arted

2 Liett E. Cory, Cambridge
Peter B. Father, Schneetsdy,
Islan Fradietz, Nerwick,
Fewin f. Petersen, Nurde,
L. U. Asynows, Urfact, S. J.

Like V. Rice, Wilmington, Del.

John V. Rice, Wilmington, Del.

Secund J. Richardshi Owengo.

Alexander Wilson, Westheld.

M. W. Woodworth, Fairfax C.

Saftery P. York, Brockfield.

A. W. Street, Octobers, Iowa.

HONOBERT DEGELES.

L. D. Arrold Garet, Princeton, N. J.

D. D. Rev. Endert Hert Chapten, Talkdega, Ala.; Rev. George
Worken, Owene, N. Y.; Rev. E. D. Heren, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Rev.
Genes M. McDonsiel, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Andrew Mechalism.

Edinburgh, Scatland.

A. M. Her. Mentomery, M. Waleman, Union, N. Y.; Henry,
Kudde, of the Normal School; Philip Fraser, Jackinoville, Fig.

Bas, A. D. Ludsley, Salem, N. Y.

A. B. Aras Baker, Johnstown, N. Y.

Our reporter desires to express his neknowedgeneous for
the facilities afforded him by the Rev. Prof. Normann.

the facilities afforded him by the Rev. Prof. Newman, Wm. M. Gillespie, A. M., Professor of Engineering, and Mr. Willard, Register of the College. He can add, that any one visiting Schenectady, who desires to be free from the unpleasant proximity of rum in any of its shapes or effects, and to have the advantages of pleasant rooms, good food, and prompt attention, earnot suit himself better than at Sedgwick's Temperance House in State st., near the rail-

The following meetings of Societies connected with the College took pisce on Tuesday evening after the consion of the public exercises: REUNION OF THE SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY

Among the many incidents connected with the meeting of the Alumni of Old Union, not the least noticealfie, was the reinion of the ancient and honorable Sigma Phil Fraternity. Notice was given according to the usages of Fraiernity. Notice was given according to the usages of the body, and the brethren assembled in the Halls of the Alpha of New-York, at 5 P. M. Tuesday. The Annual Convention of the Fraiernity was held at Hamilton College, on the evening previous: consequently this was an informal gathering for renewing old friendships and for a social chat. The Rey. Bro. Dancon Kennedy, of Albany, was expected to preside, but did not arrive, owing to the length of the afternoon meeting at the church. The assemblage was opened with the rates and coremonics usual on such occasions by Bro. Henry L. Kung, of Albany, who presided during the atting. Among the bretheren present we noticed Prof. Eaton, of Hamilton, the Rey Duncan Kennedy, D. D., of Albany, the Hon. C. B. Cochrane, of Schenectady; the Hon. Edward Tourished brethren. Bro. Cochrane addressed the Society cloquenity, sibiliting to the character and objects of the Institution, in terms of warm admiration. Bro. Howard Potter, of New York, was listened to with pleasure, white lating many incidents comes to with pleasure, white leading many incidents comes to with pleasure, white lating many incidents comes to with the Frateriary, in an elequent and smussing speech.

Bro. Sament Butterfield of New-York was prominent among the speakers. In the course of his cloquent remarks he made a touching allusion to the memory of Bro. Henry K. Holley of Madison, Wis. The usual badges of mourning were decreed, and resolutions of sympathy with the tamity at this said between were entered and happy manner, eliciting hearty applause.

Bro. Wis. A. Jankson of Albany spoke in his asual happy manner, eliciting hearty applause.

Many pleasant incidents, numerons speeches by the brethren. & c., & c., occurred at this reunion which are not sliewed to be made public.

The Hall was decorated with evergreens and flowers. the body, and the brethren assembled in the Halls of the

The Hall was decorated with evergreens and flowers; these with the beentiful paintings, the magnificent farming and parapharnella of the Order presented a coap d'art selden surpressed. It was throughout a delightful and long to be remembered affair.

The Class of 1849, was the largest that ever left the halls of this popular Institution. The number registered was 150; and the number who received diplomas, 109. Before the Alumni generally mosted the idea of celebrating

150; and the number who received diplomas, 109. Before the Alumni generally mooted the idea of celebrating Dector Not's Fiftieth Anniversary the class of 42 resolved to hold a meeting at the present commencement. The numbers in attendance, convened according to appointment, at? P. M., Tuesday, July 25, 1854, in the Geological Hall.

The following members answored to their names: George B. Anderson, Sannel O. Bisbee, Theodere B. Brown, Clairence Buel, A. M., Salas W. Burt, D. A. Butterfield, Robert Crukshai, Anderson McCoy, A. M., David T. Morrell, Jacob L. Pearse, J. F. Petribons, John B. Strele, Sannel Wells, Win, Bysian, M. D., Antone Flack, A. M.

The meeting appointed Amassa McCox of Ballston, Spa. Chairman and Clairence, business, matrimony, and sundry census items. Six of the class were reported dead. Axis generally the case, almost every elergyman was married. Five of the class had become Californians. One had been forced to peddle rum in San Francisco. Two had their wives in town. Most were still backelors, including the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting.

Such meetings, and the incidents connected with them, constitute a prominent feature in the romance of Collegiate Commencements.

constitute a prominent feature in the romance of Collegiate Commencements.

Another meeting was ordered to be called five yearshence: namely, the day before Commencement, 1859. The tollowing members were appointed a Committee to make such call. AMSSA McCov. Chairman, Frederick W. Seward, Theodore W. Brown. Daniel Butterfield, Alonzo Flack.

STATUE OF DR. NOTT.
The following are the names of the Committee for the erection of a statue of Dr. Nott : Hon. Wm. Kent, Hon. John C. Spencer, Hon. Wm. H. Van Schoonheven, Hon. W. W. Campbell, Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

UTAH.

Beej. L. Clapp, John Banks, Wm. Martindale, F. Wooiev, James McGraw, and sixteen other missionaries, started from Great Salt. Lake City May 10th; met, first trains of emigrants on Big Sandy, 1eth May; done well, healthy, and stock in good order; heard of but three deaths having occurred this season on the whole route; met Jones's merchant train near Laramie; grass excellent on the whole route, and, although a dry season, water enough; saw an abundance of Buffalo just above Fort Kearney; saw many bands of Indians, both Sioux and Cheyennes, but both seemed civil and peaceable. The Pawnese came upon them, and in their peculiar way begged the most of their clothing, and many other articles that they happened to fancy.

to fancy.

Mr. McGraw reports the Indian difficulties at a closs.

Walker expressed a wish for peace, and promised to use his
influence with his men to restrain them. Crops in the valleys were promising, and vegetables becoming plenty. The
wall around the Temple block was nearly completed. The
walls are of rock and adobes, and three or four feet
thick, shout fifteen feet high, neatly executed, and is to be
finished in handsome style. The city is rapidly improving,
and a great number of hands are employed upon the Temple and other public works.

and a great number of hands are employed upon the Temple and other public works.

The Indian Agent, Major E. A. Bedell, started in return to the States for his family, in April. He met with much elificatity with snows on the mountains, was taken sick, and at Kussell's trading station on Green River, died about the 1st of May. Goods, greeries and merchandise was extremely scarce in the Valley. Sugar would bring \$1 per lb. tea \$4, and many other articles in like proportion. The first trains of merchandise will coin money.

All the party who had traveled both routes, speak in warm terms of the advantages of the north over the south side of the Platte River. They report that there is less sand, more grass and wood, better roads and much better water on the north side than the south, and that the route is considerably shorter.

scensificately shorter.

Lient, Beckwith and corps had started west, intending

to find a new and more direct route to the Pacific. (Council Bluffe Bugle 7th. BLOODY AFFAIR IN MISSISSIPPI.

The New-Orleans Delta publishes the following extract from a letter dated Port Gibson, July 11:

"Our town is now under great excitement. About four weeks ago N.P. Moody and Mr. Bland, a planter of this county, had a street fight, which resulted in Bland being hadly wounded. Bland having recovered, he determined to hill Moody, and on Friday night Bland, his two stepsons and two negroes, each armed with double barrel shot-guns, and also two in reserve, making seven in all, came into town at midnight and secreted themselves in a house—by which Moody passed on his route from his dwelling to his office—and as Moody was passing quietly and unsuspiciously from his breakfast he was fired at from behind a tence by one of the party, and immediately the regrees and all rushed out upon him. Being taken unawares, he ran through the house next to the bar-room of Dr. Hastings, and all the parties fired at him.

"The house is perfectly riddled with balls, and the men in the shop made a very narrow escape. The assessins

The house is perfectly riddled with balls, and the men in the shop made a very narrow escape. The assassins leaped in hot pursuit over the fence, and shot, to the great danger of persons standing about the Post Office, which boulding is also riddled. There were too shots with guns, yet, strange to say, Moody is not much hurt. He was hit twice in the face and once in the back. The shot in the back old no harm, as it strack his pistol-belt, which was the means of sawing his life. Our whole town is aroused at the attempt at assassination, also indignant at the Sheriff, who refused to arrest the parties. The Bland party are under bonds for \$83,000 to appear at court. Moody was perfectly cool, and never even took his citrar from his mouth during the whole attempt.

To the Fidite of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Curan Streets.—Our worthy City authorities are doing a fine business for myself and the other dictors in this section of Gotham. We all find ourselves well supplied with cases of dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, &c. and very few houses in these eastern Waris can boast of being five from the summer pertilences. The reason of this is that the gutter and walks of every street are left uncleared of their fifthy accumminations, and the putted stetch and the green seam flourish in all their rankness. This year see, makes fine times for us, and we are inscious danger of being overwhelmed with hisiness. Occasionally our prospects are darkened by the shadow of a dirt cart and a man with a lose in his hand; but then these only stop long enough to stir up the decaying mass and allow the putrid gases to escape more abundantly, and we always find an increased number of patignts calling for us in two or three days after every such visit. I look upon our authorities as being most liberal patrons of the arts and sciences, and if they can only contrive to keep up the present state of things until next December, the Medical Profession will no doubt award them a sheep-skin in lieu of the many smart business chances they throw in the Usy of the freternity.